



NO. 56-VOL. II.

NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CUNIGUNDA AND HER LOVERS.

Mrs. Russel, in describing the Schneehoppe, a high mountain in Silesia, introduces the following story:

On a scanty and bold projection of the rock, stand the ruins of the Kienhaust, so separated on all sides from the body of the mountain by precipitous dells, except where a narrow ledge on the South connects it with the hill, that the rising of a single draw-bridge must have rendered it utterly inaccessible. Enough of the outer wall still remains to preserve the memory of the fair Cunigunda, equally celebrated for her charms and cruelty. She was the daughter and heiress of the Lord of the Kienhaust and the most blooming of Silesian beauties. Her wealth and charms attracted crowds of knightly wooers to her father's castle; but the maiden, like another Camilla, was entirely devoted to the boisterous exercise of the chase, in which she excelled many of her suitors; she would listen to no tale of love, and dreaded marriage as she did a prison. At length, to free herself from all importunities, she made a solemn vow never to give her hand but to the knight who should ride round the castle on the outer wall. Now, this wall was not only too narrow to furnish a secure or pleasing promenade in any circumstance, but throughout nearly its whole course, it run along the very brink of hideous precipices, and in one place, hangs over a frightful abyss, which to this day bears the name of hell. The number of the lady's wooers rapidly diminished. The more prudent wisely considered that the prize was not worth the risk; the vain proposed themselves for the trial, in the hope that their presence would mollify Cunigunda's heart, and procure a dispensation from the hard condition; but the mountain beauty was proof against all arts, and when the moment of danger came, the courage of the suitor generally gave way. History has not recorded the number of those who actually made the attempt; it is only certain that every one of them broke his neck, (as he well deserved,) and the lady lived in her wild and virgin independence. At length a young and handsome knight appeared at the castle gate, and requested to be admitted to the presence of its mistress, that he might try his fortune. Cunigunda received him, and her hour was come, his manly beauty and the courtesy of his behavior, and his noble spirit, made her repent, for the first time, of the price which she had set upon her hand. Having received, in presence of the inmates of the castle, her promise to become his bride if he returned in safety from the trial, he rode forth to the wall, accompanied by the tears and wishes of the repentant beauty. In a short time a shout from the merials announced that the adventure had been achieved; and Cunigunda, exulting that she was conquered, hastened into the court, which the triumphant knight was just entering, to meet his ardent caresses. But the knight stood aloof, gloomy and severe.

"I can claim you," said he, "but I am come, and I have risked my life not to win your hand, but to humble your pride and punish your barbarity," and thereupon he read her a harsh lecture of the cruelty and arrogance of her conduct towards her suitors. The spirit of chivalry weeps at recording that he finished his oracle by giving the astonished beauty a box on the ear, sprung on his saddle and galloped forth from the gate. It was the Landgrave Albert of Thuringia, already a married man, and who had long trained his favorite steed to this perilous exercise. The memory of the ulterior fate of Cunigunda, has not survived.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.—A SCENE FROM LIFE.

An honest Jonathan, not a hundred miles from Portland, was blessed with a wife who took it into her head to fancy from time to time that she was any thing and every thing rather than the identical wife of said Jonathan. This state of things continued

from year to year, and she began to fancy at last that she was dead, or dying. Many and many was the time our good Jonathan was summoned from the field to hear the last request and witness the last sigh of his dying wife. But still she didn't die. He always took these things very moderately, carefully putting up whatever farming utensils he might be using, and walking deliberately and slowly to her bed-side, and listen patiently to whatever she might say, solemnly promising to obey all her requests, and fulfil her desires to the letter. He firmly believed that his wife was in some way or other bewitched, how he could not tell, and the idea of a cure never entered his brain. He thought it likely she must die sometime or other, and further, he never troubled himself about it. This insensibility was far from being agreeable to his sensitive wife, who often rated him soundly upon his stupidity, her own anger for the time effecting a cure. At length the poor woman came to the solemn conviction that her time was indeed come. She put the house in order. The bonnets and caps of the children were trimmed with black. Her husband's Sunday hat was brought forward and ornamented with a broad solemn weed. Her own clothing was all deposited in the "chest of draws," and locked up, the key to be left in her pocket. The yarn for a web of "full cloth" was ordered to be sent over to Jane Styles, who would prepare it for the mill; when it was to be cut into comfortable garments for the family the coming winter. The good woman superintended every thing with the greatest composure and solemnity. When every thing was prepared, she adjusted her cap, and with a tear in her eye, she composed herself in bed, giving directions for her husband and children, and the workmen, to be summoned around her. This done, she addressed each separately, giving them appropriate advice, and then dismissed them, that she might in secret give her parting injunction to her husband. When left alone, she called to his memory her own many acts of conjugal tenderness, spoke of her children as a mother in like circumstances might be supposed to speak, and finally, distantly and delicately, hinted that it was very probable another would be called in to occupy her place by his side, and stand in a similar relation to her children. The tears fell fast. Jonathan's face was drawn to a becoming length for the occasion, but he never thought of crying. Indeed it was doubtful whether he comprehended her. His imperturbability was most provoking. She was compelled to be more explicit. She pressed her fingers upon her eyes. "When I am gone," said she faintly, "have you thought of any one to be your second wife?" This was a plain question, and with the utmost simplicity, he gave it a plain answer. "Yes, my dear, I have." She wiped her tears. For a dying woman, her face was certainly very expressive. She held her breath. "Tell me," said she, "who is to be the mother of my children?" "Well, my dear, I have often thought if you should die, Hannah J. would make an excellent wife."—"You have, indeed!" exclaimed the dying woman, bounding out of bed. "Hannah J. shall never be mother of my children, I can tell you." Our Jonathan started. A cure was certainly the very last thing in his mind when he made such a confession. But it wrought one nevertheless. This was many years ago; but she has never since imagined herself any other than the living, and alive like to be, wife of Jonathan.—*Portland Courier.*

WAYWARD NOTIONS. [By Jules Scaliger.]

1. Two ancient philosophers arrived at great celebrity by opposite courses. One, in his folly, laughed unceasingly at the foibles and frailties of humanity; the other, of a more melancholy humor, wept at the same weaknesses. These two great men, or more properly speaking, these two great fools have had, in all ages, their imitators. We have, even at this day, jeerers like Democritus, who, in their philosophy, laugh at our senseless actions and ridiculous projects; and sad Heraclites, who shade every

thing in the dark colors of their sombre imaginations.

2. Imperial Rome was once saved from the hands of the Goths by the gabbling of the sacred geese in the temple of Juno, while the sentinels slept upon their posts. This circumstance will atone for the foolish superstition of keeping them as an object of sanctity. It is a pity they were not christened or Junoed, that their names might descend to posterity for the veneration of their species to the latest generations.

3. It is mentioned in a Hebrew dictionary, that the word Eve is derived from a Hebrew word which signifies talk. It has also been said by the Rabbis, who of course are admitted to be good authority, that there fell from heaven twelve baskets full of *chit chat*, and that the women picked up nine of them. This is quite plausible surely. Furthermore, it is mentioned by an African traveller, that in the parlance of a certain tribe of the natives, the word used for woman signifies glib tongue. It is very odd—very.

4. The original works of Eschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were in the Alexandrian library, collected by one of the Ptolemies from the Albanians. That prince had the politeness to preserve the originals for his library, while he condescended to send back the copies which he caused to be taken, to the rightful owners. The Athenians had to console themselves with the reflection that they were not used so bad as they might have been. There was some equivalent rendered back; but how will the Mahometan, or even his whole race, whose ignorance and superstitious prejudice caused the destruction of that invaluable depot of ancient literature make restitution for the incalculable loss the world has sustained thereby. We may call over the catalogue of inestimable literary treasure doomed to oblivion by that fatal decree, with as keen a regret as the merchant counts over the bill of his merchandize lately consigned to the bottom of the ocean.

5. Josephus speaks of two columns, one of stone, the other of brick, upon which the children of Seth wrote their inventions and astronomical discoveries. Porphyry makes mention of some pillars preserved in the island of Crete, on which were preserved the ceremonies of the sacrifices. Hesiod's works were originally written upon tables of lead. Solon's laws were carved upon wooden planks. Bark was afterwards substituted, whence the name *liber*, which signifies the inner bark of trees, and a roll of bark was called *volumen*. The Mexicans used pictorial representations to preserve their history, and the Egyptian hieroglyphics engraved upon their obelisks and other monuments are found by late discoveries to be records of various events and histories. The complaint of the multiplicity of books was made in the days of Solomon, three thousand years ago. What would Solomon say now, when they have not only become too numerous to read, to see, to learn the names of, or even to read the names.

When the death of Lafayette was announced in one of the Cafes in Paris, a general expression of sorrow prevailed, and a person observed, what! is it then always in the ranks of the patriots that death recruits—he passes over Talleyrand and strikes Lafayette. Sir, said an old gentleman present, Death knows what he does. The hour of the declining Talleyrand is not yet come. Is he not the grave digger to all possible dynasties? A little patience if you please.—*Mer. Adv.*

The *Corsaire* says that Lafayette lived 77 years; and that he never committed but one fault during his life. He was then a little more than 73.—*ib.*

A person at Lyons, killed while at his window reading a letter from his mother, by one of the soldiers, exclaimed of his murderer, while dying—"That fellow will have the decoration of the cross of honor!"

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22.

COL. JOHNSON'S VIEWS ON BANKING.

The following reply of the American Mechanic to the article of ours which is embodied in it is satisfactory. We should not have noticed the article attributing to Col. Johnson opinions favorable to a National Bank had they appeared in any other paper than one advocating the measures of the Useful Classes, and in that, too, without comment by the Editor, so confident were we that Col. Johnson had not changed his opinions on the subject of Banking. It will be observed that the Editor of the Mechanic states, that the article appeared in that paper while he was absent from his post, and also that Col. Johnson's "whole course has been opposed to a Bank of any kind." And it will be further observed that our Washington cotemporary accounts satisfactorily for what has been a subject of some remark, Col. Johnson's silence on the subject of the Bank and the Deposits during the last session of Congress. We are, therefore, again free from doubt that the Kentucky Patriot is the man destined to carry out the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, with Jackson's own fearlessness and wisdom, to a successful termination; and it is only necessary, we think, that the public should fully and clearly understand his views on the two great questions of Banking and the Public Lands to enable him to distance all competitors in the Presidential race.

We copy the article below from the Working Man's Advocate of the 10th inst.:

COL. JOHNSON.

The Washington American Mechanic publishes from the Louisville Public Advertiser, an "extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in Louisville," purporting to give the opinions of Col. Johnson on the Bank question, in which extract it is asserted that though Col. J. is entirely opposed to the present bank, he may support a National Bank under certain restrictions; and this appears without comment in the American Mechanic, a paper advocating the Working Men's measures, strenuously opposing all banks, and advocating Colonel Johnson for the Presidency. Had the statement so appeared in a Bank paper, we should probably have thought it unworthy of notice; but as it is, we think it requires explanation. All our information concerning Col. Johnson's sentiments on the Banking system is against the statement above noticed, but it is barely possible that we may be misinformed. We should, therefore, be glad if the Mechanic would set us right on the subject, if it is enabled to do so, because we have long ago determined to support no man for office who is favorable to banking in any shape: and, having looked upon Col. J. as the man, of all men mentioned as candidates for the Presidency, best calculated to fill that office, we should like to have as much time as possible to make a second choice.

We wish it were entirely in our power to set the Editor right on the subject, as he desires it. The letter was copied from a Kentucky paper, while in our absence, on a short visit to Philadelphia, which may account for its appearing "without comment in the American Mechanic." We do not know who the writer of this letter is, or whether he was authorized to state, that "though Col. J. is entirely opposed to the present Bank, he may support a National Bank, under certain restrictions." Col. Johnson is not now in this city, nor have we any means of knowing whether the writer truly uttered his sentiments. But this we know, that his acts, which speak louder than words, or the scribbles of anonymous letter writers, all go to show him to be the uncompromising opponent of all monied monopolies. He voted against the charter of the Bank; when its term was about to expire, he was again in opposition to its recharter. He was selected on the Committee of the House of Representatives, to investigate the doings of the Bank in 1832. He voted against the restoration of the Deposits last session, and is, we believe, its firm, unwavering opponent. It is true, that he did not make many professions of hostility, or violent speeches, on the question, last session. He rarely speaks on any subject; and then he is brief, and direct to the point. We believe no man commands more attention when he does address the House; and he pursues the surest course to preserve that attention, by seldom obtruding himself on their attention. Therefore that he did not speak against the Bank, and in favor of a removal of the deposits, is no data from which any one had a right to conclude that he might support a National Bank. His whole course has been opposed to a Bank of any kind, and if it should be proved by future experience, that the great interests

of our nation cannot be sustained and preserved without a fiscal agent, we have no doubt whatever step Col. Johnson takes will meet the approbation of the country, the support of the Democracy, to whom he peculiarly belongs, and be entirely consistent with his own high-minded and patriotic course. We may have occasion to speak again on this subject.

A TORYWIG FRAUD EXPOSED.

Nothing could more fully indicate the badness of the cause in which they are engaged, than the bare-faced FRAUD which the Torywigs have so long practised upon the people, in bandying about the words "PERISH CREDIT—PERISH COMMERCE," without their context, in the Speech of Mr. Beardsley from which they were garbled. Our own as well as many other republican papers have several times republished the whole passage of Mr. Beardsley's speech from which those words were garbled, but till yesterday not one of the Torywig papers has had the honesty to place before its readers the excellent sentiment which they help to express!

(From the New York Gazette.)

MESSRS. LANG & Co.—You will oblige one of your most constant subscribers, and your true friend, by publishing in a conspicuous manner, an extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Beardsley, in the House of Representatives, about the middle of January last, in relation to the U. S. Bank and the public deposits.

My object, in this request, is, that the readers of your paper may be informed what were the sentiments expressed by that gentleman, when he used the words, which have so often been quoted to his disadvantage, when taken separately from the context. That paragraph which contains the words alluded to, and so often quoted, contains sentiments that I am sure will meet a hearty response from yourself and every friend to the liberties of our country. I do not know Mr. Beardsley personally; never saw or had any intercourse with him—but my wish is, that he should have that justice, which I desire for myself and all others.

Mr. Beardsley's concluding remarks, on that occasion, were—

"Sir, let us nerve ourselves for this conflict. Let us do our duty fearlessly. Let us meet this potent enemy, which dares to plant itself in open array against the liberties of the country. Its iron power must indeed be felt and felt by all; but I trust not to the extent it has boastfully asserted. Its golden power is more dangerous. But, sir, have we not every thing to cheer and encourage onward? Sacred duty; hatred of a grovelling and sordid tyranny; the approving and encouraging voice of an honest people. North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York—their movements are significant, and speak in decisive language the condemnation of this institution. Sir, let us do our duty fearlessly of consequences—"let justice be done, though the Heavens should fall."—Do our duty and all will be well. But if it were otherwise, if it must come to the worst, if the credit and commerce of the country, if the existence of the local institutions, depend upon this Bank, if its efforts cannot be counteracted with success by the government and the people united—I, for one, say, perish credit, perish commerce, perish the state institutions—give us a broken, a deranged, and a worthless currency, rather than the ignoble and corrupt tyranny of an irresponsible corporation."

THE TRADES' UNION OF BOSTON, formed a splendid procession on the fourth of July, having about 1000 persons, with the banners of several trades, and a printing press in operation, striking off an ode, which was distributed to the crowd. The members, to the number of eight or nine hundred, afterwards dined at Fanueil Hall. It appears, from the following extract from the Boston Artisan, that the clergy did not treat them with the proper liberality.

"The conduct of the clergy of this city in refusing the use of any one of their churches to the Trades' Union on the fourth of July, though twenty-two applications were made to them by a regular Committee from that body, is a circumstance that should fill with regret and serious alarm, the minds of all Christians. And has it indeed come to this in our country, that a

body of men so respectable, and so useful as the members of the Trades' Union, who number among them a large proportion of church members and pew holders, by whose money and labor almost every church has been built, that they are to have the doors of their own churches shut against them, upon the bare say so of the clergy, who are dependent upon these very persons for their subsistence. If this is to be the case, and the people quietly submit to such arbitrary acts, then are their liberties at an end, and the useful classes are subjected to the control of their spiritual teachers, who, while they profess to be their servants, are, in reality, their masters."

☞ The Troy Whig, of Saturday, says—"Several gentlemen, who arrived in this city last evening from Canada, as well as letters received, state that a number of cases of Cholera had recently occurred in Quebec and Montreal." The following article from the Evening Post confirms this intelligence:

CHOLERA IN CANADA.—We have been shown a letter this morning from a highly respectable citizen of the United States, dated at Montreal on the 16th instant, in which some alarming particulars relative to the existence of the Asiatic cholera in Canada are given. The writer states that he was about returning to Saratoga immediately, in consequence of the epidemic being in Montreal. A considerable number of persons were dying daily of the disease, which the writer pronounces, without hesitation, and from the knowledge derived from extensive opportunities of becoming acquainted with its characteristics, it having swept off a large number of slaves from his plantation at Mobile two years ago, to be beyond doubt, the real Asiatic Cholera. On the 15th six or seven emigrants died at La Chine. A postscript to the letter, dated eleven at night (of the 16th) says that ten cases had terminated fatally since noon of that day. The Montreal papers are silent on the subject; but the Montreal Gazette of the 15th, in an article on the intense heat of the weather, particularly cautions its readers to be prudent in relation to diet, drinking cold water, &c. The thermometer had ranged from 90 to 98 in the shade.

THE LATE RIOTS.—OPINIONS ABROAD.—The New Bedford Daily Gazette, at the conclusion of an article, taking a just and sensible view of the late tumults in this city, remarks that "the friend of good order should shudder at the very thought of mobs and discountenance every thing which tends to encourage them. Especially ought the conductors of the New York Courier & Enquirer, and of the Commercial Advertiser, to reflect on the imprudent course they pursued during the excitement which convulsed the city. Their unfair accounts were as disgraceful as the outrages of the mob."

THE PENNY PAPERS.—Including our own, there are now four Penny Papers published daily in this city. Several attempts to get up others have failed; the two most recent of which were "The Mechanic" and "The Democrat," each of which having appeared a few times, were promised regularly the present week, but neither of them appeared yesterday. We respectfully recommend to the almost innumerable projectors of Penny Dailies in this city, to call to mind the fable of the dog in the manger.

MEXICO.—Vera Cruz papers to the 2d of July have been received, by which it appears that an almost complete reaction has taken place in that republic against the late acts of the government appropriating church property to the service of the state. The reaction has been brought about mainly by the clergy, who, in the Federal District, have offered a loan to the government of \$40,000 at 6 per cent.

☞ An amphitheatre is erecting in Boston for a balloon ascent by Mr. Durant, the aeronaut. There has been no balloon ascent from the literary emporium for a number of years.

☞ Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng reached this city on Saturday evening, from the South.

BEAUTIES OF TORYWIGISM. FOR "THE MAN."

MA. EDITOR.—Observing an article in a paper of the 17th inst., headed "Beauties of Modern Whigism," I could not help recalling to mind another specimen of their "upright and humane" principles, which I hope you will publish for the benefit of your readers.

A few days since, while walking in Grand street, between Allen and Eldridge, I chanced to call into a respectable store, when a conversation upon politics attracted my attention. I listened in silence, until the misstatements of the Whig proprietor caused me to interfere, which brought the whole weight of his indignation upon my devoted head. After exhausting the superfluities of the English language in stigmatizing the characters of the most able of legislators, he thus concluded: "Gen. Jackson is a thief, a liar, a murderer and a coward; and if I was reduced to starvation and had but one shilling in the world to buy bread with, I would give it to purchase a rope to hang the d—d old rascal."

Such are the views, such the language, and such the principles of this most degenerate set of politicians. They are the ones that cry "freedom! freedom!" at the very moment their arms are extended to level the "TREE OF LIBERTY" with the dust. Arise, O Americans! and with a just indignation put down the vile impostors who are striving to rivet the chains of slavery upon yourselves and your offspring. Self aggrandisement is their aim, and when once they have accomplished their designs, they will bid defiance to all our efforts, and the liberties of this happy people, the far famed Constitution of this great Republic, will soon be buried in oblivion.

ULZUAH.

A VERY MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT took place at the falls of Indian Lorette on Saturday. Two children of Germain Bedard near that village, one a boy aged twelve, the other a girl aged ten, had gone for water to the river, at about ninety paces above the Falls, which are ninety feet in height. The little girl fell into the rapid water, and the boy, in attempting to assist her, fell in also. Both were hurled with great force from turn to turn and rock to rock, down the tortuous channel which the water follows when the river is at a low ebb in summer, and passed under the wooden bridge. In the course of this violent descent they received severe contusions, and had both reached the brink of the precipice, when one of the young Indians, (Francois, son of le Grand Louis, often seen in town,) who had heard the cries of distress, rushing onward and into the stream, succeeded at the imminent peril of his life, in rescuing the boy, who is now recovering from the contusions he received. Unfortunately the little girl was carried down the Falls, within sight of her mother and several persons who had flown to the scene on the alarm being given. The body was found half an hour afterwards, having been swept down near a mile in that time. Every part of it was severely bruised, and the skull had received several fractures; all the clothes had been torn off it, except the back of the gown.—*Quebec Gazette, July 14.*

PLYMOUTH, Eng. June 3.—Arrived H. M. brig Curlew, Capt. Trotter, and her prize the schooner Esperanza, from the coast of Africa, left Ascension, 2nd April, and St. Michael's 20 days since. By the Curlew, and her consort have arrived to take their trial for piracy Capt. P. Gibbett, and fifteen of the crew of the late slave and pirate ship Pandar, which vessel having been destroyed by fire by the crew, they embarked with their plunder on board the Esperanza, and were taken to St. Thomas's, a Portuguese settlement on the coast. Here the Esperanza was taken possession of by the Curlew, as being a piratical tender. The crew of the Pandar got into the interior, and were for some time protected by the native chiefs. Pedro and 15 of his worthy associates were however, subsequently secured. The crew of the Esperanza was left to be dealt with by the Portuguese authorities of St. Thomas's. Several cases can be proved against Gibbett. One, the plunder of the American brig Mexican, and another the case of an English vessel, from which was taken 20,000 dollars, the crew battered down, and the ship set on fire from the horrible consequence of which the men were happily delivered, by getting upon deck again in time to put out the flames, before the conflagration had assumed too great a height. The Curlew and Esperanza are ordered to Portsmouth with their charge.

DEATH OF CHARLES R. WEBSTER.

We add with unfeigned regret, another to the catalogue of sudden deaths. Our much esteemed fellow citizen, CHARLES R. WEBSTER, died at Saratoga Springs, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Although he had suffered, during the winter and subsequently, from a glandulous affection, and had gone to the Springs for relief, no immediate danger was apprehended, nor were he or his friends without the hope of his ultimate recovery. He is said to have walked about his room only a few minutes before his death. Mr. Webster was the oldest printer and editor in this city, and one of the oldest in America. He was in the 72d year of his age. For the last half century, or at least until within a few years, has been one of our most extensive publishers and booksellers. In 1784, he established the "Albany Gazette," then a small weekly sheet; and continued, in connexion with his late brother, its proprietor and conductor until about ten years since, when he relinquished so much of his avocations to other hands.

The period of Mr. Webster's life was one of great interest. During the revolution, he was connected in business with Mr. John Lang, the venerable senior editor of the N. Y. Gazette. At the close of that struggle, and soon after the organization of the state government at the peace, he commenced his newspaper and his book-selling and book-printing establishment in this city. From that day until this year, Mr. W. has been an active participator in the passing events. In the growth and prosperity of the city, in its morals and means of instruction, and in its literary and charitable institutions, he was ever efficiently engaged. In these efforts, as in his assiduous attention to concerns more personal and private, his labors were crowned with merited success.

We shall not attempt the eulogy of Mr. Webster. It will be performed by other hands. But we know of few to whom the praise of a well ordered life may be more justly awarded. In all his personal relations he was an example of integrity, affection and frugality—of great regularity and simplicity of habits—and of high worth and respectability of character. He was a valuable citizen, whose death will be deeply lamented not only by his family and relatives, but by the whole community.—*Albany Argus of Saturday.*

The Keene, (N. H.) Centinel gives the following serious accident:—As Mr. Ray, a young man, was driving one of Mr. Hayward's heavy wagons, with six horses, in Winchendon, on Sunday last, a light wagon, with two boys and a young woman, Miss Elizabeth Goodspeed, attempted to pass him. Mr. R. being on his wagon, had no notice of the attempt, until he observed that the horse had been frightened, probably by the canvas top, and by running on a bank, had overturned the wagon.—Mr. Ray instantly stopped his team, and found the woman directly between the wheels, her neck and jaws confined by the hind wheel. By backing the team, she was taken up, and seemed to be sensible, but in a moment the blood flew from her mouth, and she swooned away. Medical assistance was obtained in a few minutes, but nothing could save her.

"DISTRESS," "PANIC," "GREAT PRESSURE."—This idle song will no longer gull the People. "Jackson and hard money" is beating down every thing before it. A reaction has taken place. The Campbells are surely coming—clear the course. The People are wide awake—Neither deceptions, or falsehoods, or scarecrows, will answer the purpose now. Down with the Bank and the whole rag money system, is the universal cry throughout the West.—*Columbus (Ohio) Hemisphere.*

FROM GUATEMALA.—Accounts from Guatemala to April 18th, represent that Republic to be, as usual, in a state of great confusion. Morazan had suddenly presented himself at Sonsonate, and assumed the command. Some said he was about to establish himself as Dictator. The Congress which was to have convened in March, had not yet assembled. (April 18th).—*Jour. of Com.*

The Montreal advertiser of the 16th inst. says, "The weather has been extremely fine in Upper Canada. The Coburg Star of the 7th states that the weather for a few days had been intensively hot, with an unusually clear sky and atmosphere. On the 4th of July, the guns were distinctly heard from the American shore, a distance of 60 miles.

Our friends, who are personally known to us, are invited to recommend suitable persons as agents of the *Man*, in the principal cities and villages having a daily communication with New York, where the paper is not already introduced. We hereby return our thanks for what has already been done in this way.

*The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also of the present volume may be had.

A few extra copies of this paper containing the *Declaration of Independence* and the *Constitution of the United States*, are for sale at our office.

MARRIAGES.

June 2, in Paris, at the Hotel of the American Legation, by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, William Burns, of New York, to Mary Deaming, eldest daughter of Samuel J. Fisher of Philadelphia.

July 20, at Rye, Westchester County, by the Rev. Wm. H. Carmichael, Mr. Robert Furlong, jr. of this city, to Miss Nancy Jane, youngest daughter of Jesse Park, of the former place.

DEATHS.

July 20, in her 73d year, Mary, widow of Danl. Leary.

July 18, at Saratoga Springs, Charles R. Webster, of Albany, in the 72d year of his age.

July 3, Henry H. Hall, son of Thomas G. Hall, of that city, aged 21 years, a native of Connecticut.

July 11, Benjamin F. Denning, member of Congress, from Vermont.

July 11, Mrs. Ann Pierce, of New York, aged 73.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Portsmouth, Neal, Liverpool, June 8.
Ship Garrone, Skiddy, Havre, June 8.
Br. Ship Thos. Wallace, Strabghn, London, 51 ds.
Ship Crawford, Mott, Trieste, May 6, and Gibraltar, June 4.
Ship Henry Kneeland, Alexander, Liverpool, June 1.
Br. ship Cosmo, Dewis, Bristol, Eng. June 10.
Brig William, Martin, Vera Cruz, 3d inst.
Brig Roanoke, Hatch, Liverpool, June 8.
Brig Harriet, (of Balt.) Smith, Marseilles, June 14.
Br. brig Hero, Fowler, Greenock, May 31.
Brig Lapwing, Baker, Matanzas, 11 ds.
Brig Louisa, Brewer, Amsterdam May 31.
Brig Plymouth Rock, Gibbs, 14d fm Cabo Rosco, Porto Rico.
Brig Alladin, Perkins, Newburyport.
Brig Ann, Langdon, of Bath, 19 ds fm Ponce, P. R.
Schr Velocity, Ryder, of Boston, 48 ds fm Bremen.
Br. schr Brilliant, Evans, 5 ds fm Bermuda.
Schr Cambridge, Hall, Boston.
Schr Ceres, Baker, Hallowell; Franklin, Billings, Eastport.
Schr Reside, Davies; Page, Bassett, Boston.
Schr Telegraph, Nickerson, Portsmouth.
Schr Mirror, Crowell, Halifax, via Barnstable.
Sloop Flora, Howard, and Ann, Howland, N. Bedford.
Sloop Meridian, Scott, Providence.

CLEARED.

Ship Florian, Thomson, Savannah, Scott, Shapter & Merrill; Ship Emperor, Bennet, Savannah, Corns, Seguire;—Brigs Aicyon, Roublom, Hamburg, Thos. M. McLean; Normand, (Fr.) Flamard, Marseilles, De Rham and Iselin; St. Michaels, (Fr.) Borgman, Havre; Carl Daniel, (Sw.) Lager, Cadiz, Boorman, Johnson & Co; Providence, (Br.) Taylor, Newfoundland, Tucker & Lauries; Tallahassee, Fanning, St. Marks, F.; Coral, Buckley, Darien, Geo; Henry, Davis, Baltimore;—Schr Camilla, Kelly, Norfolk, Va; Saunders, Nassau, N. P. B. Aymer, & Co; Elgin, (Br.) Anderson, Liverpool, N. S.; Syntax, Sweetser, Pictou, N. S. Nesmith & Leeds; Jew, Davis, Halifax; Navigator, Balance, Plymouth, N. C.; Helen, Prideaux, Petersburg; Thos. Wynns, Brickhouse, Edenton, N. C.; Valiant, Booth, Philadelphia; Franklin, Eldridge, do; Oscar, Baker, Boston.

PASSENGERS.

In the Garrone, from Havre—Thos. G. Clemenson, H. N. Besson, H. Sybert, Jas. S. French, F. Dure, and family, U. M. Tennant, H. Tuckerman, P. J. Pavy, A. Jeanerand, and 191 in the steerage.
In the ship Cosmo, from Bristol, (Eng.)—Mrs. Miller and family, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. Posser, and lady, Mr. Posser, jr. and lady, Mr. Morgan, lady and family, two Miss Rottoms, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Busbine, Miss H. Wiusfield, and, and 133 in the steerage.
In the ship Thomas Wallace, from London—Mr. Curtis and 3 children, Mr. Herbert, Miss Orr, Mrs. and Miss Wakefield, Messrs. Powell, Parke, Burnett, Clark, and 176 in the steerage.
In the brig Hero, from Greenock—Mrs. McLean, and 127 in the steerage.
In the brig Roanoke, from Liverpool—Isaac Webster and lady, Miss Margaret Shea, and 93 in the steerage.

MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—This medicine is prepared from a vegetable, and will be found a radical cure for that distressing disorder. Since its discovery, (which was by mere accident,) numbers have been cured, after having been afflicted for twenty years. The first application affords great relief, and a perfect cure is effected in a few days. To convince the public it is a sovereign remedy the following certificate is subjoined.

City of New York, 13th Oct. 1833. Having been afflicted with the Piles for two years, and having applied for medical aid in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Albany and New York, without success, until advised by a friend to try Dr. Marshall's infallible remedy, which gave immediate relief, and proved a cure within twenty-four hours.

To be had only at B. Marshall's drug store, No. 51 Orange street. Price—2 oz. vials, 50 cents—4 oz. \$1. Jy 21 2w*

MRS. COHEN DRESS MAKER. (Widow of the late C. C. Cohen.) Having taken the store 135 Hudson street, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen in the vicinity. Mrs. C. will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Thread, Needles, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. Also, a variety of Toys and Fancy articles. Linen and Stocks made up to order. Jy 21 1f

(From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.)

A YOUNG WIFE'S SOLILOQUY.

I'm married now, a happy wife;
My silly cares have fled:
All vain conceit and girlish strife
For precedence, are dead.

In nature's garb, my rosy cheek
Still holds its wonted bloom;
But should it fade, no rogue shall e'er
The rose's place assume.

My teeth I cleanse, but not thro' pride—
To keep them sound I strive,
My eyes I'll use in virtue's cause,
Which will their use survive.

My faults of early years I'll mend,
By living true and well;
And blaming coquetry and pride,
In every "reigning belle."

If I have ever given the sack,
It was with wisdom's voice;
And now "I have the cheering thought,"
I made a prudent choice.

My husband is more dear to me
Than all the single joys
Of maids and willing bachelors,
Whom discontent annoys.

"This short advice" I'll ever give
To rising misses dear:
Be prudent, shun a foppish beau;
When virtue asks, give ear.

When ma and pa give their consent,
And say your hand may bless
The hand of him who asks your love,
Make no delay—say YES.

VALUE OF AN EXPEDIENT.—A little contrivance sometimes is worth more than a deal of hard labor. Not many months since a party of gentlemen in a stage coach between Worcester and Boston, were threatened with detention over night by the stage breaking down. It was a dark inclement evening, and the driver was glad of any excuse for not continuing the journey. The matter was soon warmly agitated among the passengers. By and by, one of them, a tall, imposing looking fellow, entered the bar room, and addressing himself to the driver in a deliberate and rather authoritative tone, remarked, "I presume, sir, the United States Mail has gone on?" He withdrew immediately, and the inquiry was busily circulated, as to the name and character of the mysterious gentleman. Another passenger, who was in the street, happened to drop in among the knights of the whip at this auspicious moment, and the inquiry was early put to him, who was *that* tall, whiskered stage passenger. "I believe," said he, "it's the *Post Master General*." If a bomb-shell had been thrown in among the drowsy whips of the bar room, greater consternation would not have ensued. It is almost needless to say, the broken coach was immediately repaired, fresh horses added, and the fictitious *Post Master General*, with the other passengers, whirled off into Boston in a "d—l of a hurry."—*Northampton Courier*.

LAW IN DREAMS.—There is an anecdote told by Dr. Abercrombie, in his enquiries concerning the intellectual powers. He, it appears, had it immediately from the family of the person to whom the circumstance occurred, and who was a distinguished Scottish barrister of the last century. In a case of much difficulty, and involving a large amount of property, this gentleman had been applied to, and it had cost him intense anxiety and attention. After several days had been occupied in this manner, he was awakened by his wife to rise from his bed in the night, and go to a writing desk which stood in his bed room, and there sat down and wrote a long paper, which he put carefully by in the desk, and returned to bed. The following morning, he told his wife that he had a most interesting dream; that he dreamt of delivering a clear and luminous opinion respecting a case which had exceedingly perplexed him, and that he would give any thing to recover the train of thought which had passed before him in his dream. She directed him to the writing desk, where he found the opinion clearly and fully written out, and which was afterwards found to be perfectly correct.

General Laurent was a baker of Languedoc, he took arms during the French revolution, and rose by his merit and bravery to the rank of General; but when he found Bonaparte had destroyed the Republic, he burnt his uniform, and took to his trade again, in which he continued to his death.

A lady who rouged very highly, inquired of a gentleman, under the idea of indisposition, how he thought she looked; the latter replied, "I really cannot tell, madam, except you uncover your face."

David Hume, to induce a young lady who was fond of reading novels, to read history, told her that there was no great difference between them in point of falsehood, one being in general almost as true as the other.

A woman's tongue has been found capable on actual experiment in Philadelphia lately, to move 1620 times a minute! Think of that and weep!

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 tf

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market, and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy11 tf)

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)"—Price 12½ cents.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. jy 19

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System,	Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	12½
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

je 18

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents. jy 14

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other orders of writing when copies are wanted. je20

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats; Vests, and Pantaloon, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from	\$6 00 to \$8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS	1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.

For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. je 20tf

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of tin roofs are, that one half of the timber required for slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made flat, when necessary or desirable. The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.

The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street.

W. H. SWEET, 204 Canal st. my16

COBBETT'S WORKS.

English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh11

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT,

AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfmy

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND

SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual. my24

W. H. SWEET.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker, has removed from 71

Chambers street to 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. my17 tf

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his

Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00	One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00	" 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50	" 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00	" 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.